

HONOR AND REVERENCE FOR THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Spalding separated.

After the completion of "The Spalding Memoirs" Mr. Spalding gave Miss Ervin a position in the bank. He also found a clerkship for the girl's father, W. M. Ervin, and made her brother, W. Berry Ervin, assistant cashier in the same institution. After his separation from his wife Mr. Spalding was frequently seen driving with his stenographer, and it is said that at one time they made a trip through the East together. Mr. Spalding's kindness to the Ervin family did not cease with the giving of three of its members positions in the bank. He frequently had the entire family as his guests at the club house of the Calumet Hunting and Fishing Club, and helped them buy a home. Miss Ervin left the bank after a time and has since lived in this home.

Big Lot of Deeds in Her Name.

While Cashier Churchill, of the collapsed bank, was searching the other day for enough of the bank's assets to pay off the creditors, he discovered that \$1,000 worth of property was being held in Miss Ervin's name. This consisted in a deed for 300 acres of land near Idaho Falls, Idaho, valued at \$20,000; property at No. 28 Junior place, Chicago, valued at \$20,000; and mortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,000. Mr. Churchill did not ask the young woman for particulars as to how she came possessed of the property, but told her plainly that if she proposed to hold on to it she would have to show that she had paid the \$1,000 named as the consideration for the Idaho farm, and that she would have to show it in court. The same with the Junior place property.

Miss Ervin's relatives protested against her surrendering her property, but she finally signed it all over to the bank's receiver. Mr. Churchill also found a house at No. 528 Larchmont avenue which was in W. Berry Ervin's name. It is mortgaged for its full value to the bank and has also been turned over to the receiver.

The day following the bank's failure Mr. Spalding disappeared. Late Sunday night he reappeared at Justice Hall and was admitted to bail. He had been staying quietly at the Calumet Hunting Club's house, recovering, as he said, from nervous prostration. Miss Ervin, it is stated, was also at the clubhouse again of the time. Now Mr. Spalding has again disappeared and until he returns and the tangled web of the bank's affairs is unraveled the end of the romance which brought about the triple wreck cannot be foretold.

Spalding's Significant Act.

Mr. Spalding, who was expected to come to-day before the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and explain the disappearance of the university funds entrusted to his keeping, failed to put in an appearance. E. L. Keith was elected treasurer in Mr. Spalding's place.

It is evident that the trustees believe that Mr. Spalding has hypothecated the endowment fund and that the board must now confine its attention to the work of controlling securities sufficient to cover its outstanding bonds and the cash fund of \$130,000 in Mr. Spalding's possession when the Globe Savings Bank failed. A list of the securities owned by Mr. Spalding, giving the kind and denomination of securities with which he offers to cover his liability for the bank's bonds, was submitted to the trustees, and was an admission by Mr. Spalding that the \$400,000 endowment funds are not in a state where he can obtain possession of them.

ALTGELD NOW INVOLVED.

New Charges Filed Include the Ex-Governor in the Globe Savings Bank.

Muddle.

Chicago, April 13.—Additional charges are made in regard to the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Globe Savings Bank in an amended bill filed to-day by Charles E. Churchill, cashier of the defunct bank. The bill brings into the case a number of persons not heretofore involved.

One of its sections says that Spalding, Ward Hayes, Charles J. Ford and John W. Lanehart, deceased, the latter either for himself or for ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, purchased a tract of land of eighty acres in Cook County, and Spalding, it is alleged, paid for his share of the property out of funds of the Globe Savings Bank, and it is also charged that Ford, Lanehart or Altgeld knew this.

Of the sum of \$105,000, which the State Auditor ordered charged to the profit and loss account of the Globe Savings Bank, it is represented that \$15,000 was an indebtedness of John P. Altgeld, and that \$5,000 was an indebtedness nominally due from John W. Lanehart. It is charged, however, that the indebtedness was in fact a loan to ex-Governor Altgeld. It is also claimed in the bill that ex-Governor Altgeld has been transferring his property, with the intention of keeping it from the creditors of the bank.

MRS. GRANT WRITES A BOOK.

Continued from First Page.

but have decided nothing as yet in regard to the publishers. Perhaps I shall not have it published at all. My children will, you see, I suppose so. The book is for them. They can do as they wish in the matter. I write solely for my own pleasure, never for publication in any paper or magazine.

Written Solely for Her Children.

"I have been gradually getting it together for years. While it deals with the General Grant as a soldier and statesman, of course the reason that underlies everything else has been to enable my children to learn that true insight into their father's character that I alone could give them. I have not yet decided anything about the title."

Mrs. Grant is an earnest, graceful writer with a keen sense of humor and a happy faculty of narrating briefly, at the same time selecting the expressions best adapted to conveying her meaning. Much of the book was first compiled in the form of a fragmentary diary, kept from time to time during years past, the sentences flowing in an easy fashion, generally in a conversational style, as of an interesting person with well-stored mind telling to those close about her the story of her life and the things that were in her mind after the voice of the narrator has ceased.

OBJECT-LESSON TO POWERS.

Continued from First Page.

great Greek war society are laid. Here are secreted thousands of rifles and tons of cartridges to be used by the Christian subjects of the Sultan when the standard of rebellion is raised simultaneously with the Greek invasion.

To-day in the Greek Epirus the peasants are working in the fields with rifles strapped to ploughs and shepherds stand among their flocks, rifle in hand, waiting for the sign to advance.

The first news of real war will come from Arta. The present raid amounts to nothing more than a warning to the powers. The King has assured me that the army is absolutely under control.

Brooklyn's Repairs Nearly Done.

Philadelphia, April 13.—The great fighting cruiser Brooklyn, which has been in dry dock at the League Island Navy yard since she struck on Schooner Ledge rocks in the Delaware River on January 12, and injured several of her bottom plates, will be floated out of the dock to-morrow. The finishing touches to the repairs will be put on while the ship lies at anchor in the Delaware near the navy yard wharves.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It was a strong gathering of Democrats at the Metropolitan Hotel to-night, which, under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, celebrated the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

It was a joyous occasion in many respects. The dishes were old-fashioned, such as our mothers used to prepare; the music was old-fashioned, many of them the tunes that our fathers used to dance to; the decorations were simple, but appropriate.

But above all, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, was there, and with a conspicuous place among the speech makers, though he was not down for a toast. Until this morning the committee who had this banquet under preparation was not advised that they were to have the pleasure of Mr. Bailey's presence, dress suit or no dress suit; and until this morning, it should be added, Mr. Bailey was not aware that his presence was yearned for in this distinguished throng. But things turned out rather fortunately, and Mr. Bailey was an active participant in the eating portion of the programme, though a silent auditor of what followed.

Why Bailey Felt Aggrieved.

There are mutterings of unpleasantness that might have been had not Mr. Bailey attended this celebration. His failure to receive an invitation until the last moment caused the mind of this young leader from Texas to conjure up divers and sundry ideas that one Benton McMillin, who is inclined to challenge his leadership in the House, and who was toastmaster on this festive occasion, had played a trick upon him to keep him away from the celebration and thereby weaken his standing with the Democracy.

And, as Dame Rumor has it, it was none other than the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, with whom Mr. Bailey recently made overtures of peace and friendship, who came to the rescue, subdued the mighty McMillin, revised the invitation list and caused Mr. Bailey's name to be inserted. However, Mr. Bailey suddenly cancelled his proposed trip to St. Louis, advised the messenger with the invitation at his hotel, donned his Texas dress suit and put in an appearance at the feast with an appetite sharpened by anxiety.

Why Mr. Bailey did not participate in the speech-making, an officer who arranged for the banquet explained:

"Our rule provided that no guest should be assigned to a toast until he accepted our invitation to attend the banquet. As Mr. Bailey did not notify us until this morning, it was then too late to give him a subject. However, Mr. Bailey sat at the table of honor, though at the end, with the toast-master, and he was glad to be there."

Did Justice to the Menu.

From chicken gumbo and corn pone to crackers and coffee, the old-fashioned spread was relished by every guest. And while the courses were being served the orchestra, under Professor Weber, who is a son of the man who led the orchestra at the original Jefferson dinner, rendered old-fashioned airs that filled the guests with enthusiasm that bubbled over.

At "Dixie" they yelled as the rebels did, but at "My Old Kentucky Home" they shouted and clapped and cried "Blackburn" until the orchestra repeated the number. At the close of dinner "Yankee Doodle" was rendered, the orchestra retired, and Toastmaster Benton McMillin took the floor. The responses, like the mural decorations wreathed in flags, a portrait behind the toastmaster's chair suggested one principle idea, "Thomas Jefferson."

The chief toast of the evening, that of Thomas Jefferson, was entrusted to W. J. Bryan, and the patriotic remarks, uttered in his most forcible style, were listened to with great attention.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

"The Democratic party is strong just in proportion as it proves true to the teachings of its great founder. It is the only party in the Democratic party to crystallize into legislation the principles which he taught. The party applies Democratic principles to the issues which arise from time to time. For many years the tariff question was a paramount issue, and the party took a more advanced position each year, until 1892, when it declared itself in favor of a policy which meant substantially a tariff for revenue only."

Holds Cleveland Responsible.

"But the President elected at that time, instead of proceeding to carry out that portion of the platform forced upon public attention an issue which had up to that time been considered secondary. Mr. Cleveland, more than any other person in this nation, is responsible for the prominent position which the money question now occupies. It was his determination to complete the demonetization of silver and make the gold standard perpetual that aroused the masses of the United States to active resistance. The struggle for supremacy between the gold standard and bimetalism was recognized as a contest between the money power and the common people. The explicit declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation was made necessary by the attempt of certain public men to evade preceding platforms."

Where Discussion Began.

"The party struggle which culminated in the Chicago Convention of necessity alienated a portion of the party. The party was placed in the position where it was compelled to endorse the financial policy of the President or adhere to the doctrines and traditions of the party. The position taken by the Democratic party in 1896 will not be surrendered."

If You Doubt the Permanency of the Chicago platform as a party creed...

"If you doubt the permanency of the Chicago platform as a party creed go among the men and women of the party and see the zeal and enthusiasm which that platform has aroused, and you will realize the impossibility of taking a backward step. The party is seeking to turn public attention to the tariff question, but if our counseling is well founded, an increase of taxation will be proposed by the producers of wealth."

If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity...

"If the Dingley bill brings general and permanent prosperity, the Democratic party will take a position to win a contest by opposing it."

If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment...

"If, on the other hand, the Dingley bill proves a disappointment to those who are strengthened and public attention will be directed upon the fact that the cause of financial depression is to be found in our monetary system."

Recent Elections Encouraging.

"There is much in recent events to encourage the followers of Thomas Jefferson. The Spring elections indicate a growing sentiment along the lines of the Chicago platform. In fact, the elections which have taken place show so great a change in the sentiment of the people that the Republican Administration is being considered a minority party. It has but one hope of escape from the wrath to come, and that is to secure financial aid from the Federal Government."

Evils of the Gold Standard.

"If our opponents succeed in opening the mints of other nations as well as their own mints, we shall rejoice, because the condition of the people will be improved and they will be able to proceed with their remedial legislation. If, however, the Republican party, after pledging itself to secure international bimetalism, finds it impossible to do so, it will be forced to admit that it is a party of gold."

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

possible to fulfill that pledge, its expressed preference for a double standard will rise up to condemn it if it attempts to continue longer the evils of the gold standard."

The full list of toasts as called by Mr. McMillin follows:

a. WELCOME. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, President National Association Democratic Clubs.

b. WHY WE ARE HERE. BENTON McMILLIN, of Nebraska.

Toast Master. - BENTON McMILLIN.

THOMAS JEFFERSON: We celebrate the anniversary of his birth not in the spirit of the deplorable, but from regard and reverence for his political principles.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

"The diffusion of information and attainment of all classes at the bar of public reason." (From Jefferson's first inaugural address.)

JAMES E. JONES, Chairman Democratic National Committee.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority, the vital principle of republics." (From same address.)

CHARLES J. TALKNER, of West Virginia, Chairman Democratic Congressional Committee.

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." (From same address.)

RICHARD P. BLAND, of Missouri.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: An enduring monument of that devotion to liberty and abhorrence of tyranny which stamps the character and marks the whole course of his life of our author.

JOSEPH C. SILEY, of Pennsylvania.

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." (From Jefferson's first inaugural address.)

JOHN J. LENTZ, of Ohio.

"An aristocracy of wealth is of more harm and danger than benefit to society." (Jefferson.)

ANDREW J. LIPSCOMB, of Virginia.

"A jealous care of the right of elections by the people: a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are clapped by the sword of revolution in countries where peaceable remedies are untried." (From Jefferson's first inaugural address.)

WILLIAM SULZER, of New York.

THE DAY HONORED HERE.

Libations Poured at Many Boards to the Memory of the Ideal Democrat.

The 154th anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the Ideal Democrat, was celebrated in this city and in Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Single Tax Club and their guests dined at the Hotel Marlborough, on Broadway, amid a flow of Democratic sentiment. Two hundred covers were laid, and many ladies graced and beautified the place.

In Brooklyn the Democratic League of Kings County gave a dinner in the Pierpont Assembly Rooms. To be strictly truthful this dinner was not characterized by Jeffersonian simplicity, but the principles of Monticello's hall were illustrated and expounded at the grinning board.

The Thomas Jefferson Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Williamsburg, dined and eulogized the virtues and the statesmanship of him whose name their organization bears.

In Brooklyn the guests of honor were Henry George, Congressman Maguire, of California, and Edward M. Groun. The good Democrats arose and cheered when this letter from William Jennings Bryan was read to them:

Mr. J. T. McKeechie:

My Dear Sir—I regret that it will be impossible for me to celebrate Jefferson's birthday with you. My admiration for Jefferson has increased as I have studied his writings until I have come to regard him as the greatest exponent of the Democratic principles that has ever lived. You do well to honor his memory. Wishing you a pleasant and profitable meeting, I am, very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN.

While the fragrant cigar smoke rose and curled incense to Jefferson's memory Congressman Maguire spoke to the first toast "The Democratic Party." Here are some of his utterances:

Jefferson's Ideal Leader.

"The party has always acknowledged allegiance to Jefferson. We want a few more such intrepid leaders as William Jennings Bryan and a chance to get our principles before the people, and then things should assume a different phase in our glorious country. As it stands to-day a few are getting rich at the expense of the many, and this fact in no other shows that something is radically wrong with our system of government."

Andrew McLean in responding to the toast, "The Founder of the Democratic Party," said:

"In celebrating the birth of Jefferson the purpose of Democrats is not merely to glorify their deep sense of obligation to one of the greatest Americans, but to stimulate the pride of the members of the party which he founded and recall to their attention the principles to the preservation of

which the party is pledged alike by its name, antecedents and present contentions. However unfavorable this purpose may be to the taking of a dispassionate view of the work of Jefferson, however much it may incline us to overestimate the importance of his single services and underestimate the contributions made to our institutions by several of his contemporaries, it has at least the merit of bringing into clear light what may be termed the Democratic ideal of government. And thus it has come to pass that Jefferson is rather a centre of thought than a person in the details of whose biography succeeding generations of men are interested, as they are interested, for instance, in the biography of Dr. Johnson.

True and Sham Democracy.

"The lesson which may be learned from Jefferson for the needs of to-day are many. I deem it proper to lightly dwell upon only one, and that the most familiar of all; namely, that what Jefferson has shown is the true, as distinguished from all sham Democracies, and that it greatly becomes the Democratic party to recall the distinction and act upon it. Deeper than any question of currency or tariff, in my humble judgment, important though it undoubtedly are, is the question whether the people for their own good, or by some combinations of conspirators for their own enrichment. Upon the events of the recent campaign I do not care to dwell beyond saying that what I clearly taught was that the good old cause of Jefferson was in jeopardy, if not in peril, and that it remained for Democrats to do again, as repeatedly they had done in the past, 'Indorse the right of the people, of the whole people, to have this Government administered with an eye single to the good of the whole.'"

Henry George was to have answered to

the toast, "The Democracy of the world," but he had promised the single taxers to join them at the Hotel Marlborough. So, at a few words, he praised the good Democratic work of the Kings County League and hurried to New York with Congressman Maguire.

Judge Gaylor's Letter.

Judge W. Gaylor wrote thus in his letter of regret:

No one can fail to notice the rapidly growing revival of the political principles of Jefferson among men of all parties now in progress in this country, and soon to be overwhelmingly triumphant. The revival of those principles, which had apparently almost gone out of political life and motives, shows that as for all they had all the while remained as live coals in the ashes waiting to be uncovered. It is unmistakable proof that the centre of political thought is,

huge portrait in oils of Jefferson, encased in a magnificent frame, entwined with the American colors, adorning the dining room. At the banquet table a toast to William J. Bryan's chances for the Presidency in 1900 was received with great enthusiasm.

President Scholtenbach of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, did the honors at the Hotel Marlborough. A few of those at the table were: Rev. Dr. McGlynn, John D. W. Warner, Rev. D. P. Chockley, Colonel George W. Waring, Jr., William H. Russell, T. Thomas Fortune, Thomas G. Shearman, John D. Kernan, John S. Crosby and Frank Stephens.

Sent Letters of Regret.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan; Justice Gaylor, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Richard Burtisell, of Rondout; Booker T. Washington, Postmaster Dayton, Alfred Bishop Mason, William Laurier, Premier of Canada; William Lloyd Garrison and Chauncey F. Black found it impossible to attend and sent sounding letters of regret.

Louis F. Post, who was booked to respond to the toast, "Freedom of the Press," sent his regrets from Cleveland, Ohio. He wrote:

I am not an advocate of license for the press to injure the rights of individuals. But I do advocate the fullest liberty for the press to publish facts and opinions about public men and public questions. It is, in my judgment, better that every fact published should be mistaken and every opinion erroneous than that the right to publish in good faith should be abridged. For maliciously false statements of fact there is ample remedy for everybody, judges included in the law of libel. For erroneous opinions of every kind there is ample protection in the ultimate good sense of public opinion. But for the suppression of free speech and free press there is no remedy but revolution. Mr. Lloyd Garrison in his letter, said:

"The names of Jefferson and Washington were symbols of oppression, as it were, to the slaves of the South. It was difficult for abolitionists to reverence men who preached liberty, and at the same time sold slaves. This inconsistency and the fact that a rise and undercurrent of democracy for so many years celebrated the birthday of the author of the Declaration of Independence for the purpose of blinding closer the negro chains and placing the Government in the hands of an oligarchy, and to do him full justice I have had to conquer many prejudices."

John Dewitt Warner spoke to the toast, "The Immortality of Jefferson," and the Rev. D. P. Chockley on "How Ideas Become Embedded in Institutions."

Colonel Waring Talks.

Colonel Waring was introduced as a "disposer of public rubbish." He denied that he made his first public appearance in 1895, as the chairman had said. "I think," said the Colonel, "I made several appearances before many of you were born."

The Commissioner declared he had only just learned what single tax meant from Mr. Warner. The Colonel spoke humorously of his management of the Street Cleaning Department. Rev. Dr. McGlynn expressed his pleasure at being surrounded by so many friends. He paid a glowing tribute to the man whose memory the dinner celebrated.

Other speeches were made by Thomas G. Shearman, John S. Crosby and others.

Lawyer Hadlock Dead.

Boston, April 13.—Harvey D. Hadlock, a well-known lawyer of this city and New York, died at the Revere House this morning from the effects of a stroke of paralysis sustained about two weeks ago. Mr. Hadlock was born in Maine in 1843, and he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Maine in 1865. Three years later he came to New York to practice in this State. Much of his early practice was taken up by criminal cases, but his reputation was enhanced by his success in cases involving important interests of railroad corporations, patent and maritime law. A divorced wife, who was in constant attendance on him, died recently.

Friends Predicted a Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and It Did the Work.

When you buy a Spring medicine for your blood, there are the best of reasons for getting Hood's Sarsaparilla. And that is, Hood's Sarsaparilla has a record as the best of blood purifiers. It positively cures blood diseases.

Acting promptly and thoroughly upon the blood, it imparts a tonic effect to the whole system, invigorating the kidneys and liver, strengthening the stomach, building up the nerves and overcoming that tired feeling. As one sample letter out of thousands, just read the following:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—We have had considerable experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Five years ago our son became afflicted with blood poison and was confined to his bed for some five months. We employed the best physicians in this city and Battle Creek. They succeeded in bringing him through the crisis, but the disease left him an object of pity and a great sufferer. He was covered with blotches, and the burning and itching sensation was something terrible to bear."

Friends recommended that he go to the Hot Springs, and so I called on a friend who had just returned from that place. The lady told us to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as that had done her more good than all the rest of the treatment put together. I told her we had tried different remedies and our

son had not realized any benefit. She urged me to have him try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla at least, and we procured a supply. In a short time he commenced to improve, and after taking a few bottles

was entirely cured. That was three years ago, and since then he has not had any return of the complaint. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved of great worth to me. Some two years ago I injured one of my knees and inflammatory rheumatism set in. The joint became enlarged and the physicians thought it would become stiff. My wife urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I did so, and in the end it perfectly cured me. When any of us feel out of sorts or our appetite fails us, a few doses of Hood's Sarsaparilla generally make us all right. Upon our recommendation, almost every one of our neighbors has used or is using Hood's Sarsaparilla. One in particular is so enthusiastic about it that he has made the standing offer in this locality that any one buying

A Bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and taking it according to directions without realizing any benefit will receive the price of the medicine from him. As yet, he has not been called upon to pay for Hood's Sarsaparilla for others."

S. C. BOYLAN, East Leroy, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial.

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

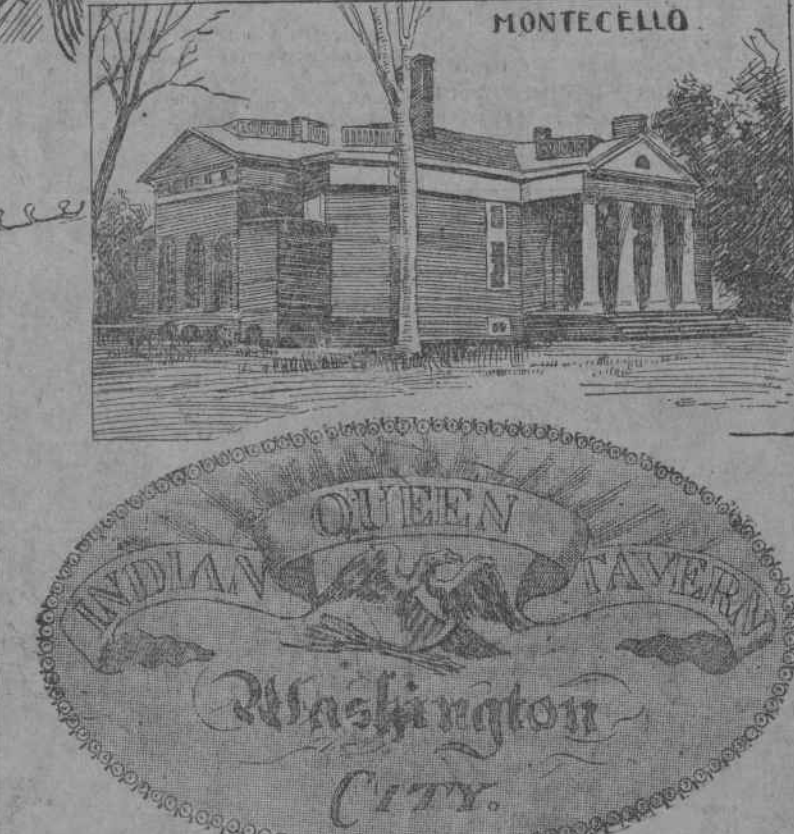
Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills

Hood's Pills



INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN, Washington City.

LYNN HAVEN BAY OYSTERS.

HAUT SAUTERNE—TO-KALON

CHICKEN GUMBO SOUP CORN PONE

1830 SALTED CALIFORNIA ALMONDS RADISHES CALIFORNIA OLIVES

BAKED FLORIDA RED SNAPPER GEORGIA NEW POTATOES

1830 FRIED CHICKEN, OLD VIRGINIA STYLE

CLARET—MONTICELLO